SANITARY.

The following memorandum approved by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, on the subject of rat destruction, is published for general information :—

Official efforts directed towards extirpating the rats in towns by rewarding rat catchers having proved unavailing, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that rewards for rat killing shall cease forthwith. In promulgating this order Government desire it to be clearly understood that they fully recognise the connection between the existence of rats and the prevalence of plague. But as the payment of rewards to rat catchers has not been found to rid any town or locality of even a small proportion of the rats and as this state of affairs can clearly have no appreciable influence on plague, it is considered a mere waste of energy and public funds to continue the practice. At the same time the fact remains that houses which are kept free from rats are also for the most part free from plague. No official effort, however, can rid individual residences of rats. This can only be done by the efforts of the house-holders themselves, and if the official procedure has had no other effect it must at least have left every house-holder fully instructed as to the various means of ridding a house of rats. House-holders are accordingly earnestly enjoined to put forth all their energies and intelligence in the endeavour to rid their premises of rats, and they are assured that success in this direction will mean safety to their families from plague. While thus withdrawing sanction for the expenditure of public funds on rat destruction, it is not the intention of the Government to interfere with individual or combined effort on the part of the house-holders of any town to rid their boundaries of the rat tribe in any way that may suggest itself to them.

2. In regard to public buildings all Heads of Departments are strictly enjoined to spare no effort in keeping their offices free from rats. They should themselves frequently inspect their offices. It should be the duty of the manager of every office to inspect every room and every corner of it at least once a week. He should see that rubbish, old papers, etc., are not allowed to accumulate, that a clear space of at-least 8 inches is allowed between boxes and almirahs and walls, and that papers and other materials are on no account placed on the top of almirahs or allowed to collect beneath them. All almirahs should be fitted with oblique tops so that rubbish cannot lie on them.

3. All floors should be rat proof, that is, they should either be laid with tiles or slabs or brick on edges on a foundation of concrete or made of concrete skinned over with $\frac{3}{4}$th" cement. Great care should be exercised in laying slabs of any kind to see that they are solidly bedded, that is; that no rat runs are left between adjoining slabs. They should never be laid on sand or mere earth, but always on concrete.

4. If there is one element in house management more than another which counts for rat expulsion, it is "tidiness" and this accordingly is enjoined on all. "Tidiness" does not mean decorations or tinsel with which it is often confounded—it means "a place for everything and everything in its own place."

P. S. ACHYUTA RAO,
Officiating Sanitary Commissioner.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. B. & R 32, dated 14th July 1911.

From this date until further notice, applications from the public will be received in the undermentioned Treasuries for issue of supply bills on the Treasuries noted against each :—

1. Mysore District Treasury—
   (1) District Treasury, Bangalore.
   (2) District Treasury Kolar.
   (3) District Treasury, Shimoga.
2. Bangalore District Treasury—
   (1) District Treasury, Kolar.
   (2) District Treasury, Shimoga.
3. Chitaldrug District Treasury—
   Bangalore District Treasury.

2. Each application should contain the following particulars—
   (1) Amount for which supply bill is required,
   (2) Name of Treasury at which payment is required, and
   (3) Name and address of the applicant for supply bill;

and should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Treasury Department concerned, together with the amount for which bills are required and the amount of the commission at 1/8 per cent.

3. No supply bill will be issued for less than Rs. 500.

4. The undermentioned Taluk Treasuries have also been authorized to receive applications for issue of supply bills :—

Mysore District—

(1) Hunsur.
(2) Seringapatam.
(3) Nanjangud.
(4) T.-Narsipur.
(5) Chamrajnagar.

Chitaldrug District—

(6) Davangere.

The application should in this case be addressed to the Amildar of the Taluk concerned under the same conditions as above. He will receive the application and the amounts of the bill and commission sent therewith and grant a receipt in the prescribed form and obtain the required supply bill from the District Treasury concerned and deliver it to the party on his surrendering the receipt originally granted.

5. Supply bills will be drawn only on the District Treasuries. But such bills will, as far as possible, be made payable at any Taluk Treasury within the district drawn upon. For payment at a Taluk Treasury, however, the payee will have to address the Deputy Commissioner, Treasury Department, of the district, who will arrange for such payment as early as practicable.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Comptroller.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Notification dated 31st October 1911.

Depositors in the Mysore Government Savings Bank in the Hole-Narsipur Taluk Treasury, Hassan District, are requested to present their pass books thereat for entry of interest that has accrued up to end of the year 1910-11.

M. SRINIVASAMURTI,
For *Deputy Commissioner,*
Treasury Department.

MUZRAI DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 462, dated 31st October 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will award five scholarships at the rate of Rs. 8 per mensem, for the 1st year, Rs. 10 for the second year and for Rs. 12 for the next two years to students desiring to study in the Ayurvedic College at Mysore from the 1st January 1912.

2. The College is open to persons of all classes.

3. Candidates must possess a fair knowledge of Sanskrit and should have read up to Kavya, Standard V. They should have also passed the Matriculation Examination or should have read up to that Standard. An Entrance Examination will be held before admitting candidates into the College. For the present, Kannada will be the medium of instruction in the College. Preference will be given to candidates in whose family Hindu Medicine has been practised as a profession.

4. Scholarship-holders should bind themselves to study for the whole period and not to take up other engagements in the interval without the permission of the Head Pandit and to refund the full amount of scholarship drawn by them, if they should fail to conform to the aforesaid conditions.

5. The continuance of the scholarships will depend on favourable reports of conduct and progress and on passing the periodical examinations.

6. Applications for scholarships must be sent to the undersigned before the 30th November 1911.

7. The Entrance Examination will be held in the Ayurvedic College premises on the 15th December 1911.

A. SUBRAMANYA IYER,
Muzrai Superintendent and President,
Ayurvedic College Committee.